THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4 00
For one month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

President Johnson.

HIS STATUS AS A STATESMAN.

What he is and has Been.

The following is taken from the New York *Herald*. Bennett reminds us of the story told of the drunken Irishman: He had made several unsuccessful attempts to mount his horse, when he called upon the Virgin Mary to help him. "O blessed Vargin do help," when making a desperate effort he threw himself so far over as to fall on the other side of the horse. "There now," said he, "Ah! blessed Vargin when you are good, you are *too good*." So with Bennett. Now that he is for the President, he lays it on thickly. Before four years have passed, he will be denouncing him. We put him on record:

"The President of the United States occupies today the most prominent and salient position of any potentate of the earth, representing, as he does, the model republic—the States of North America—a Power whose colossal proportions, consolidated by the war, must throw its lengthening shadow across the continent of Europe.

Within the last few months the thought and intellect and statesmanship of the world have been on the *qui vive* to know what manner of man now occupies so exalted a position. This inquiry assumes a peculiar and touching interest among the intelligent and patriotic masses of this country, who have been engaged in the great industrial and business pursuits, and in its battles rather than its politics, now that the bloody drama of civil strife is closed.

The writer, sometimes differing with Mr. Johnson, has had ample opportunity of studying his peculiar and marked traits of character. His early history of late has been frequently the topic of newspaper paragraph and sketch. These are in the main correct; but it is his cast and grade of mind and intellect, his moral force and stamina that the people are peculiarly interested in knowing.

As a politician Mr. Johnson has never been pretentious or noisy. He knows but little of what is called tactics and party drill, but no one more thoroughly comprehends the intrigues of politicans and is as little likely to be caught in their foils. He knows nothing of the cozening and appliances of the grocery or pothouse chieftain.

In his department among his immediate constituents he has been plain, unassuming, not to say modest, and has always won his way to public favor by the clear and natural brilliancy of his mind, his intense earnestness of purpose, and a real sympathy with the masses.

Believing literally that this is a government of the people, he has acted honestly upon that hypothesis in the various struggles in which changes of administration and public policy have thrown him. No one more thoroughly thinks and acts for himself, yet open at all times to suggestion, to light and information.

He is very careful in investigating facts and laying down his premises; that being done, he drives home his conclusions with a clearness and logical force of deduction unequalled. He has none of the arts of the rhetorician, no words of flattery, no set phrase of speech; but no man in America can more thoroughly fix the attention of his audience. His public discussions have been mainly in his own State, where his peculiar manner is well known, and where he had to meet in succession in his canvass for Governor two of the ablest popular orators of the age.

Mr. Henry was an eminent lawyer, and a descendant of the great Patrick Henry, with much of the fire and brilliancy of his ancestor, and Mr. Gentry a self-made man, like Mr. Johnson, and whose elocution for dramatic effect was surpassed only by that of Mr. Clay; yet these were both defeated, with a party majority in their favor at the opening of each canvass.

Mr. Johnson has been a close student. He has never found time for the dissipation too often incident to public life. Perhaps no public man of his time is so free from the ordinary vices.—That he is or ever has been a winebibber, is a gross calumny.

No question has arisen connected with the politics of the country that he has not thoroughly investigated and exhausted. His mind abhors an absurdity as nature abhors a vacuum. Whatever opinions he entertains or line of conduct he may prescribe for his action are the result of clear conviction. To think or to act otherwise, would be to violate his natural instinct.

He is a man gifted with the highest intellectual powers, and fully competent to try conclusions with the ablest men of his age upon any subject he has had the opportunity to investigate. Even upon a legal question, if the authorities and facts were laid before him, and the occasion were fit, he would prove himself a match for the Chief Justice.

Sound in body, as he is sound in mind, his moral and physical courage have never been questioned. The position which he maintained in the Senate of the United States for the Union, the powerful speech which he delivered demonstrating the paramount authority of the federal government; his unhesitating and onward course to the close of the war, amidst the disaffection of his entire section, evinced a moral courage unsurpassed by the most brilliant feat of arms.

The people of every section and shade of opinion should trust him, for he will prove himself equal to the mighty task of reconstruction, and thorough master of the situation.

Mark the prediction. No man since the days of General Jackson will so thoroughly stamp his own individuality upon the administration of the government.

Old party lines will be wiped out, and he will rally around him a great national party, whose watchwords will be solidity, strength and glory of our once more united country. The Union, the national honor and the national credit, they must and shall be preserved. Always in sympathy with the great mass and heart of the nation, he will administer the government upon sound and broad principles, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number, and any combinations or cliques that may attempt to pull him down will only find themselves lifted up.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865. NO. 18.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

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REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

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WITH
HART & LEWIS,
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TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

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HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

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COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES &c., &c., &c.

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FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE, &c., &c.

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MOST COMFORTABLE
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VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
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AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
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Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
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(HUTCHINGS' OLD STAND.)

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ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

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Aug. 23 3m.

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NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
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5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
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Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

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The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain full and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$12 00
Six months,	6 00
Three months,	4 00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re established to justify it.

☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. BERNARD, } Editors and Proprietors.
JOHN D. BARRY, }
au 9-1m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladiatorship, it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—"to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub-Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially in the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

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Daily, for one year,	$5 00
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Semi Weekly, six months,	3 00
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Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.

Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AD FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS—Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi-weekly for the present.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY leads us to suggest to our friends who find it inconvenient to remit the *cash* for the *Sentinel*, to send us Bacon, Flour, Meal, Butter, Fowls, Eggs, &c., for which we can always obtain the cash here.

WE OBSERVE THAL Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer's recent letter is made the text for very severe comments, by that portion of the Northern press, which represents the radical faction which is now rallying its forces to defeat the reconstruction policy of President Johnson and the early restoration of the Southern States to the Union. It was to have been expected that purblind fanatics who could in 1860 advocate a policy intentionally designed to force the Southern States into rebellion, would now employ every possible means to prevent the restoration of harmony and concord, and the early adjustment of reconstruction, until their wicked purposes could all be accomplished. They have not yet compassed all their evil designs, and hence they scout all attempts at conciliation and concession which Southern men make in order to reconciliation. Placing themselves upon a stand point from which Southern men could not view the question, they take advantage of technical obstacles to traduce them.

With the old government proper, Mr. Gilmer and the old Union men, such as he, never had a controversy. Northern fanaticism and that only, was the object of their quarrel, and not until the administration of the government seemed to endorse the principles and to seek to accomplish the ends of Northern fanaticism, and force upon the country a sectional contest, which the old Union men so long and faithfully labored to avoid, could they be forced into it. That Mr. Gilmer and those who acted with him, followed their convictions of duty to their interest and section, no one can doubt. They did precisely what nine out of ten, of those very men who assail them, would have done under the same circumstances; and though in so doing they incurred the guilt of rebellion, yet it was vastly mitigated by those circumstances. The New York *Times* and *Tribune* and kindred prints, are not expected to be satisfied with the concessions of Southern men. Such papers have been the ruin of the South, and because they have ruined our people, they hate them still.

The conduct of Southern papers which play the *pimps* and the *ventilators* of their abuse and censure, deserve the scorn of all honorable men.—At one time more deeply involved in the guilt of rebellion themselves than such men as Mr. Gilmer could be, they now join in their traduction in order to ingratiate themselves into the affections of those who can better provide for them.—The true men of the South have always been opposed to this fanatical faction, and they will now stand up shoulder to shoulder, to defeat their nefarious schemes to effect the overthrow of President Johnson and his reconstruction policy.

Mr. Gilmer and his co-adjutors were in no way responsible for the origin of the rebellion. He and they stood in the breech against disunion to the last, while these very revilers were plotting the ruin of the Republic. When the avalanche broke loose, they were compelled to yield to its force, and *because* the controversy was made sectional by the party in power, they ranged themselves upon the side of intprest and those natural feelings which unite men to their kindred. This act may be legally and technically wrong—a crime in one sense—but who that has the feelings of a man, does not feel in his heart that they could not have done otherwise.

THE WILMINGTON *Herald* insists upon it, that the Raleigh papers have been laboring for two or three months, defending and apologising for Gov. Holden, and that therefore, they have put him in an equivocal position before the people. The *Herald* is rather mysterious. We are not aware that the Raleigh press have been apologising for or defending the Governor against assailants. The Governor has been getting on quite swimmingly, except that he has been overworked. His health has now been recruited.

THE PETERSBURG INDEX in allusion to the following, says, that they have a lunatic in Matamoras editing the *Ranchero* (a paper that properly belongs on the Texas side of the Rio Grande) who discourses as follows. Some lunatics are rather keener when demented than when sane. We however have good hope that in this case he is only indulging his fancy. He says:

We advise the New Orleans *Picayune* and Galveston *Civilian* to dream on in the hope of that good time coming, when the lamb and the lion shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them; when our once precious liberties shall have returned. Before that time, however, we expect to take a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and be up again in good time for an old Fourth of July celebration. The absence of terrorism in the United States and the judgment day will happen about the same time, and we intend to be there.

ARE THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA disaffected towards the government? Are they disloyal, or are they insincere in their professions of loyalty? To all these inquiries we answer, No! emphatically, No! A disaffected, grumbling, growling sheet in North Carolina, pandering to the vicious purposes of speculators, without principle or influence at home, is used by interested parties to keep alive in the North the impression that great disaffection prevails here,—that our people are adverse to the government—that secessionists and factionists are seeking to get into the State Convention—that strong opposition to the abolition of slavery prevails, and that it is the purpose of this class of disaffected people to reverse the old order of things as soon as the military is removed and the State is restored.

That our people are as well contented and happy as they were before the war—that they prefer military to civil rule—that they believe the sudden abolition of slavery is best for the negro or the white people—that they believe that it is just and right to them that the negro should be freed without compensation to their owners—that they are entirely contented with the prospect of free labor before them, or that they can look into the future and see clearly a bright prospect of happiness and prosperity, we do not pretend to affirm. So far from it, the reverse of this is true. But that the people of North Carolina are insincere in their professions of loyalty to the government, is not true. That they are dissatisfied with President Johnson's plan of reconstruction, is not true. That secessionists or disaffected persons are seeking to control the State Convention, is not true. That they are so much opposed to the abolition of slavery, they intend to defeat that object either now or in future, is not true. In a word, that our people are not ready and willing to accept the plans and purposes of President Johnson and to make the best of their condition, is not true.

Every man in the State is not what would be called by the Northern faction opposed to President Johnson or their *pimp* in this State, a truly loyal man. Some men, mostly young, inconsiderate men, do sometimes speak hastily, imprudently. Some who are ignorant of the real character of the situation, do sometimes talk of the restoration of slavery—do sometimes complain of military rule and so on. But we speak of the great masses of our people—the intelligent and ignorant, the rich and poor, all, speaking in general terms, are a loyal people—are sincere in their professions of loyalty—are submissive under military rule—appreciate the wise and considerate course which has been adopted by the military commanders in the State, and are more than anxious for the speedy return of the good old days of civil rule under the Constitution of the United States.

If any one doubts these affirmations, let him give us the evidence to the contrary. Let us have chapter and verse—the names of persons—where they reside and what they do. Until the person or persons who reiterate these charges against the people of North Carolina, will make them good, by a definite and specific statement of facts, let them be branded as libelers and defamers of our good old State.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION, the reader is aware, has been in session for some days. The various propositions already laid before that body, indicate strongly that there are persons composing it who had better have been left at home. It is impossible to secure a Convention entirely free from objectionable men. But the action of the body so far as we have heard, has been such and only such, as the President and the country must approve. See the account from it in this day's issue. Hundreds of propositions are usually made and referred to committees upon which no favorable action is expected.—This is precisely the character of those objectionable propositions above referred to. No one expects the Mississippi Convention to stultify itself intentionally, and defeat the objects of its session. Some license must be allowed for free discussion—for the consideration of even ridiculous and hurtful propositions—but the Congress and the President and the country must judge of the real *animus* of the people of Mississippi, not by the discussions of the Convention, but by what is actually done and perfected by that body.

The introduction of these objectionable propositions into that body has given rise to severe and acrimonious remark. Gov. Sharkey also is twitted and ridiculed, on account of his supposed haste.

Gov. Sharkey is an able and undoubtedly sound and loyal man. We have had some doubts about the judiciousness of his policy. We have been more favorable to the general policy adopted by Gov. Holden, and his greater caution and slower movements. But we repeat, the Mississippi Convention cannot be fairly judged by what a few imprudent men may do. It can only be justly judged by its final action. We are inclined to think that that action will be salutary and proper. It is also unfair to judge of the wisdom and propriety of Gov. Sharkey's policy, until it has been fully tested.

Duncan K. McRae and John Minor Botts were at the Presidential Mansion on the 18th.

The above paragraph furnishes a practical illustration of the truth of the paradox, "Extremes meet."

W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C., has presented to the corporation of Columbian College his fine building situated on H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, now occupied by the United States Government as a surgical museum. The property is valued at $30,000. It was originally erected as a library and lecture-room for working-men.

For the Sentinel.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

The Rights of the Negro.

There is a good deal being said and written both North and South about the social and political rights and privileges of the negroes in the South, but it is a little remarkable we find nothing said or written about the social and political rights of the negroes in the North. Why this invidious distinction between the blacks North and South? Are the negroes of the South better than those North? Are they more intelligent—men of more culture and better morals than their northern brethren? Are they a more elevated race, intellectually, socially and morally? Are they better qualified to understand, appreciate and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship? If they are, then the education, and training of slavery is better than that of freedom? If they are not, then why are no political parties being formed to advocate negro equality North as well as South? Why do men move heaven and earth and compass sea and land to influence the Federal government, to make negro suffrage a necessary condition of reconstruction and reunion for the Southern States, when they refuse to grant the franchise to the negroes in the Northern State? If they are the special friends of the negroes as they claim to be, why do they desire and expect the people of the South to give to the vast numbers that have just been liberated from slavery, and who are still suffering from the darkness and ignorance it entailed, rights and privileges which they withold from the favored few in their midst, who have enjoyed the superior advantages of freedmen for years? Do they love the negro so well that they want the whole population to emigrate South, by forcing us to give him political and social privileges which they withold from him?

The people of the South are willing to do as much for the negro as the people of the North dare do. If they will consent to divide the negro population of the United States, equally among the respective States according to extent of territory and in proportion to white population, the Southern States will take their proposition, and do as much for them as any State north. We will give them as many social and political privileges, and expend as much money in their education.

To ask us to do more is both selfish and unjust. To demand that the South in her poverty shall bear the whole burden of caring for, educating and elevating, to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship the vast negro population in our midst, while the strong, wealthy and benevolent North is unwilling to do anything, is more than abolition philanthropy should ask.

PHILO.

Rules to be Observed by Applicants for Pardon.

A rule was adopted this morning by Mr. Pleasants, pardon clerk in the Attorney General's office, limiting the hours of receiving personal applications on business connected with pardons from nine to eleven in the forenoon. Mr. Speed will receive visitors from eleven to one. After these hours all persons will be denied admission. The crowds that daily congregate in the rooms and ante-rooms of the Attorney General's office are increasing instead of diminishing, and, without some such restriction, bid fair to monopolize business hours with long and unnecessary explanations. Hereafter the clerical work of the Pardon Bureau can be completed in business hours, free from the annoyance and solicitations that have constantly embarrassed it.

A new leaf has been turned over at the White House. A certain feminine *habitue* of the East Room and lobbies, who is generally understood to have been engaged in the pardon brokerage business, was to-day refused permission to ascend the stairway or further importune the President. Visitors to the Presidential mansion have not missed the familiar features of the fair *literateur* a single day for many weeks. The rule that gives every one daily access to the White House will, in her case, be more honored in the breach than the observance.—*Washington Correspondent of N. Y. Herald.*

Confiscated Lands.

The following extract from a circular recently issued by the appropriate bureau will be read with interest:

"All confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned lands that now are, or that may hereafter come under the control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, by virtue of said acts and sections of acts, and orders of the President, are, and shall be, set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary assigned to them, as provided in section 4 of the act establishing the bureau, viz: "To every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per cent. upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty (1860,) for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or during any part of said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land, and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of ascertaining the annual rent aforesaid."

General Wheeler Assaulted in Bed.

A telegram from New York, dated August 22, says:

A special dispatch to the *World*, dated Nashville, August 22, says the rebel Gen. Wheeler was badly beaten to-day by Col Blackburn and Captain Quinn, in consequence of a threat made during the war by Wheeler that he would kill Blackburn if he ever took him prisoner, as he was a "d——d home-made Yankee." Wheeler was in bed when attacked, and was severely beaten.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK GOODS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The extent of the manufacture of silk goods in Massachusetts is thus exhibited by the last census.—Number of establishments; one, capital invested, $85,000, value of material used, $77,450; employes, three males and fifty females; cost of labor, $12,163, value of product, $118,000.

Forty thousand dollars have been offered for the wreck of the old Congress, at Norfolk, Va., by a company of enterprising gentlemen, for the purpose of monopolising the sale of her relics.

LATE NEWS.

JACKSON, Aug 22.—The State Convention to-day passed an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, and repealing all ordinances enacted by the Convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which is left for the action of the Legislature. No other business of importance was transacted.

A Family Poisoned--A Clerk Commits Suicide.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of the 23d, writes:

The family of Dr. Newman, one of the commissioners of the city asylum for the poor, consisting of himself, wife, and several children, were badly poisoned this morning. At last accounts two of the children were lying in a supposed hopeless condition, and all others were very ill.—A negro domestic employed in the family is said to have poisoned the food which the family partook of at breakfast.

George A. Clifford, of Illinois, clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, killed himself this morning about daylight, by jumping from a high window in the rear of the Metropolitan hotel to the pavement of C street. The body was discovered by the police and carried to the station house, where a jury of inquest was held. The body was taken in charge by his friends, who will, after enbalming, forward it to Illinois. He leaves a wife and five children in Illinois.

Arrest of a Supposed Accomplice of Booth.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 23.—A man named Lemos, the supposed accomplice of the assassin Booth, and a woman, believed to be Jane Lipping, were arrested, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, yesterday, by order of General Hovey, military commander of Indiana. Both are now in the military prison here. Lemos is the man who was recently arrested at New Haven for robbery, but subsequently escaped.

All Colored Troops to be Mustered Out.

There is good authority for stating that all the colored troops now in the service are soon to be mustered out. The idea that they would be retained as a part of the regular army is erroneous. They form simply a provisional corps, which will be discontinued within a few months.

The number of white troops retained to constitute the regular army will number 125,000 men.

Another Railroad Disaster.

CHICAGO, August 23.—The night express train from Iowa, on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad ran into a culvert which had been washed away by a storm last night. The engineer, fireman, express messenger and one passenger were killed, and three passengers were injured, but not seriously.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown, arrived this morning. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 11th. Nothing had up to that time, been heard of the Great Eastern or her consorts, and there is nothing new in regard to the cable.

Lord Lyons is to succeed Sir Henry Bulwer, as Ambassador to Constantinople.

Consols closed at 89½a89⅝, U. S. 5 20s closed at 67a67½.

LONDON, Aug. 12. Evening.—Advices from Vienna say that the difference between Austria and Prussia may be regarded as adjusted. The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will meet at Gastein soon.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

An Amendment to the Constitution Abolishing Slavery Adopted by the Convention.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 21, 1865.

The following constitutional amendment has just passed the Convention, by a vote of eighty-six to eleven:—

The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Missi-sippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the Legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil may arise from their sudden emancipation.

The above is taken from the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and is the only thing yet done to indicate the spirit of the body. So far it is well done.

The Destitution of the South.

The *Chronicle* of this morning says:—From the special Provost Marshal of the War Department, who has just returned from a brief trip through some of the Southern States, where he went on official business, we have full confirmation of the reports which have recently come from those localities of the utter destitution of the South, and of the desire of the people at large to submit cheerfully to the government of the United States. From all accounts it appears that if a fair expression of public opinion can be obtained at the coming elections in the South there will be little difficulty in the work of reorganization.

Wash. Cor. of N. Y. Herald.

The Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

A Virginia State Convention, which assembled at Alexandria some months ago, adopted the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It appears, however, from newspaper articles and other indications that there is total ignorance on that subject in the vicinity of Richmond, else there would not be such earnest advocacy of a convention to do what has already been done. As Governor Pierpont and the Legislature which assembled at Alexandria are recognized by the leading men of Virginia as legal, it occasions much comment here that they should ignore the State Convention which assembled there under the same Executive authority.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Virginia Candidates.

Hon. John S. Millson is proposed for Congress in the Norfolk District by "Many Voters of Petersburg."

Hon. Robert R. Collier states in a card in the Petersburg *Index* that should his disabilities be removed he will serve in any capacity his fellow citizens wish.

We understand that Gov. Holden has written to the Postmaster General, urging the appointment of Mr. C. S. Brown as Route Agent on the Western N. C. Railroad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &., &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

August 28, 1865. 18-tf

LOST! LOST! LOST!!!

A LADY'S SATCHELL, containing two dresses, and other articles; supposed to have been dropped either at the N C depot, or between there and the Yarborough House, on the night of the 23d. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning said Satchell at the Yarborough House, and no questions asked.

August 28, 1865. 18-1t

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN.

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &, and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18 3m

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 18-tf

Fine Hogs For Sale.

ON the 9th of September next, [Saturday,] I will sell at public auction, at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY-FIVE FINE HOGS, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. K. FERRELL, Steward.

August 26 tds

For Sale.

A LOT of No. I Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (faces) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail; Kerosene Oil, Salt, Sugar, Fish, three Family Carriages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper, Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest with medicines, and a nice Traveling Basket; Plantation Bitters by the case.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ONE nice Mahogany Sofa, One Office Desk, very superior; One Invalid's Chair; Half Dozen Cane Seat Chairs; One Black Walnut Bedstead; One small size Bedstead for children, with Shuck and Hair Mattrass to fit; One large Hair Mattrass; One neat, small Table, and Two Quartette Tables.

A very nice sett of White French China, (Dinner and Tea,) Washing Bowls and Pitchers, with a variety of other Crockery. Also a lot of fine cut Glass, consisting of Goblets, Jelly and Wine Glasses, glass Bowls, Celery Glasses and Preserve Dishes, Decanters, &c., &c.

A variety of Tin Ware, several neat Stoves and other Hardware. One very nice Guitar. An excellent lot of Carpeting, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs and Fender.

One Eight-day Clock.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, August 26, 1865. 3t

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.

au 8 tf

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

CITY MATTERS.—Nothing has occurred in the city for a day or two worthy of special notice. The quiet of the city is well preserved.

Our friend C. M. Farris it will be seen, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of goods. They present a most attractive appearance. Jobs are done up in the best style at his establishment.

FURNITURE &c. in good order and a fine variety of articles are to be had at Baker, Cowper's & Co.

Messrs. Andrews and Bardin, have just established a new Commission House in Wilmington. The people of Wayne, Johnston, Wake Duplin, Lenoir, Green and Wilson, recollect well Col. Andrews of Goldsboro. We commend the House to the consideration of the public.

A friend of ours needs a first rate house servant and seamstress. Apply to the editor.

GENERAL NEWS.

RELIGIOUS.—An interesting protracted meeting was recently held at Sharon Baptist Church, Warren County, N. C. Several ministers were present, and quite a number of persons professed religion. On last Sabbath ten were added to the church by baptism.

TOBACCO.—The following prices were obtained, on the 24th, for tobacco, at the different warehouses in the city. There appears to be a downward tendency in sales:

Oaks' Warehouse—23 hhds. lugs, $3 80 to 6 50; leaf, $7 to 19; 10,000 lbs. loose lugs, 3 to 6; leaf 10 to 15.

Centre Warehouse—11 hhds. lugs, $7 50; leaf, 7 50 to 18; 4000 loose lugs, 4 50 to 5 10; leaf 8½.

West Hill Warehouse—14 hhds. lugs, 5 to 7 75; leaf, 8 to 11 25; one small lot of loose at 2 25.

Petersburg Ind.

Mr. John Lyons, a respectable citizen of Elizabeth City, N. C., was murdered about ten days ago.

Congress appropriated $600,000 to rebuild the Gosport Navy Yard at its last session. Workmen are now engaged in removing the *debris* of the buildings destroyed, preparatory to erecting others.

The new machine shop will be ready for that branch of work in a month or so. The building formerly used was destroyed by the Confederates on their evacuation of Norfolk and Portsmouth in 1862.

There are at present employed in the yard one thousand and fifty workmen. The largest number engaged in this yard, at one time, was in 1855, when there were nineteen hundred and seventy-six.

Fourteen machinists and helpers, and two coopers, were discharged on Monday, there not being sufficient work in their departments to warrant their further employment.

From a private letter from a gentleman of Savannah, who was recently permitted to visit the prisoners confined at Fort Pulaski, we learn that Messrs. Hunter, Campbell, Seddon and Trenholm are well treated, and are as comfortably quartered as could be expected under the circumstances. The fort is garrisoned by negro troops.

The *World* indignantly denounces the Judge Advocate General (Holt) for endeavoring to bring public odium on General Lee by connecting his name with the crimes alleged against Wirz. The *World* may rest assured it is not General Lee who will suffer from such conduct.

There are 20,000 negroes in Memphis, more than one-half the population.

There are 1,922 places in Boston where intoxicating liquors are sold.

Mrs. F. A. Kimbell, Miss A. A. Bull and Mrs. S. W. Swanson, of LaGrange, appeal to the ladies of Georgia to move at once in the matter of petitioning President Johnson for the release and pardon of Jefferson Davis.

CHURCHES IN FREDERICKSBURG.—The Presbyterian congregation at Fredericksburg, Virginia, expects shortly to get Rev. Mr. Gilmer, of Charlottesville, as their pastor. Rev. Mr. Williams, of Richmond, is in charge of the Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Maury of the Episcopal congregation. The Methodists have no minister.

MILITARY LAW.—In Wheeling, West Virginia, last week, the city police arrested several disorderly soldiers and put them in the station house. An officer with a guard, shortly afterward appeared with an order from the commandant of the post and released them, the ground being taken that the civil authorities had no right to arrest soldiers and detain them in prison.

What the President Means.

The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and those generally in authority under the military arm of the Government, have been construing the pardons of the President to suit their own construction of the policy of the restoration of the States. In Tennessee part cularly has this been the case, and complaints have been so long and loud that President Johnson at last has put his foot down respecting the treatment of his pardons by the officers in that State. After numerous complaints of the utter want of respect for the pardons granted, a lady stated to the President that though her husband had received an unconditional pardon, no respect was paid to it; the family were without house or lands, their property being held by the military. President Johnson was naturally incensed at this, and directed his Secretary to write that in every case where he grants a pardon it carries with it a complete restitution of rights and property, unless in the document granting it some special reservation is made. The Secretary in advising the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee of the President's intentions, did not at first express himself emphatically, and the President directed him to write more strongly and explicitly, so that the restored rights of families might not be denied to them by persons dressed in a little brief authority. Pardons granted according to the President's construction of his own meaning are of great importance, and we are gratified to know that we have high authority for this report.—*New York News.*

FELONS—HOW TO CURE THEM.—It is the general remark of physicians and all observing persons, that felons were never so prevalent as they have been this season. There are and have been hundreds of sufferers, in this community from the painful disease, and, indeed, so wide spread has been its course that the felon has proven almost an epidemic in our midst. Those who have ever witnessed, by personal experience, what a felon is, would, no doubt, heartily rejoice to learn of a certain cure for the agonizing complaint. An exchange says: "As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobella, and wrap the part affected with cloth thoroughly saturated with it, and in an incredible short time the cure is complete. An old physician informs us that he has witnessed its efficacy in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season."

This remedy is a very simple one, and surely deserves the trial. If it affords relief, we shall have done a good deed in giving the recipe publication.—*Petersburg Express.*

LATEST NEWS.

Through the politeness of Mr. Harris, news agent, we are in possession of New York and Philadelphia dates to the 24th inst, and by the kindness of the Express Company Richmond dates to 25, and Petersburg 26.

From Europe.

The Cunard steamship Persia arrived at New York on the 22d, with two days later advices from Europe.

The non-arrival of the Great Eastern was giving rise to all sorts of melancholy forebodings in England. On this side of the water the explanation is very clear. The Great Eastern only started on her return voyage one day before the Persia sailed from Queenstown. We cannot expect to hear of her arrival in England for a full week.

The political news brought by this arrival has no special interest.

The cholera was still making headway in Italy.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The court martial convened to try Henry Wirz, keeper of the Andersonville rebel prison pen, met on the 23d, when Judge Advocate Chipman read a War Department order dissolving the former commission in the case, but convening a new one composed of the same members. These being sworn in, Wirz was again arraigned, and the charges and specifications, in the main the same as the previous ones, were read. They omit, however, the names of General Lee, rebel War Secretary Seddon and rebel Commissary of Subsistence Northrop, who were at first indicted with Wirz, but retain the charges of conspiracy, murder, cruel punishment and barbarity. The two gentlemen who acted as the prisoner's counsel objected to these proceedings, and asked for a delay to give time to prepare the proper defence.—Subsequently, however, both of them, after an extended conference with Judge Advocate Chipman, abandoned the case, and left the court room, and the latter gentleman was appointed by the President of the commission to defend the accused. The court then adjourned till noon today.

Wirz was put upon his trial on the 24th, with only one counsel. He plead not guilty and moved a postponement to get additional counsel. The pleas entered by his counsel were overruled and the case proceeded.

Mississippi State Convention.

The Mississippi State Convention has passed an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, and repealing all other ordinances of the secession convention excepting that relating to revenue. The members of the convention, at an informal meeting, acquiesced in a petition to President Johnson requesting him to pardon Jeff Davis and Clark, the rebel ex-Governor of their State.

A committee of over one hundred citizens has been appointed in Richmond to give President Johnson a fitting reception on the occasion of his anticipated visit.

ITEMS.

A despatch to the Toronto (Canada) *Globe* states that Robert E. Lee, late rebel general, is expected shortly to arrive in Montreal.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston is spoken of for President of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road.

Chas. Stingluff is appointed Road Agent from Goldsboro to Charlette, with a salary of $800 per annum.

General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Tennessee, is now on a tour of inspection of the affairs of his department.

The following Postmasters have been appointed in this State:

John W. Pugh, Gaston; Bourbon Smith, Oxford; W. McMahon, Halifax; Mrs. T. P. McLane, Reem's Creek; J. T. Mallory, Pittsboro; L. Henderson, Williamsboro; J. S. Sheppard, Windsor; W. W. Codly, Happy Home; H. K. Reid, Weldon.

THE MAN WHO DESPISED WHISKEY DRINKERS.—It was on one of the river steamers, at dinner, that an able, matronly lady remarked in the midst of conversation with a grave-looking gentleman on the subject of temperance:

"Oh, of all things in the world, I despise whiskey-drinkers!"

The gentleman dropped his knife and fork in the ardor of his feelings, extended his hand and and took hers within his own, and with emotion that threatened tears over the loss of ruined sons, he replied with faltering words:

"Madame, I respect your sentiments and the heart that dictates them. I permit no one to go beyond me in despising whiskey drinking. I have been disgusted on this very boat, and I say it now before our captain's face. What, I say, can be more disgusting than to see well-dressed, respectable, and virtuous looking young men step up to the bar of this boat, and, without fear of observing eyes, boldly ask for whiskey, when they know that there is in that very bar, the best old Cognac brandy!"

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate, unencumbered Servant Woman, who understands taking care of children, housework and is a good seamstress. To a servant of this class, liberal wages will be paid and a good home secured. Apply to the editor of the SENTINEL immediately.

August 26, 1865-1w

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Beds, Chairs, &c., &c. Also a few bottles of Madeira, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine, ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also, a very fine Piano,

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865.-3t.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

DIED,

At Griswold's Hotel, in Goldsboro', N. C., on the night of August 19th, Mrs. SARAH A. GRISWOLD, well known to the public as the Proprietress of that house, better known to her friends as a most excellent, kind hearted christian woman.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET,

Corrected daily by JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Gold and Silver in active demand at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 28, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	11 00	to	11 50
Extra Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
Superfine,	10 00	to	10 50
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	25	to	28
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	35	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring.)	25	to	38
EGGS—per dozen,	40	to	50
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 20
RICE—per pound,			

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3rd Rounds.

Aug. 19 20, Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.

Sept. 2 3, Louisburg.
9 10, Tar River, at Banks'.
16 17, Person Circuit.
23 24, Orange.
30 Oct. 1, Wake [illegible] at Rolesville.
Oct. 7 8 [illegible]

N. F. REID, P. E.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

NOTICE.

THE Committee to Administer the Oath of Amnesty will meet at the Court House on the 24th, and daily thereafter until otherwise ordered, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. It is hoped the people will come forward promptly.

D. A. WICKER,
M. B. ROYSTER,
J. C. REED,

Aug 24-3t.

GEORGE R. WILSON,

AUCTION AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

11 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

R. Rieman & Sons, W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore.	P. S. Marsh, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

August 26-2w*

Headquarters District of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C., August 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 14. }

[Extract.]

IV CAPTAIN John E. McIver, 28th Michigan Infantry, Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh is hereby appointed Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and will perform the duties of Provost Marshal in addition to the duties of Post Commandant.

By command of Brig. Gen'l M. D. HARDIN.

HENRY A. HALL,
Aug. 25-1w Capt. & A. A. G.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1 000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered.) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1866. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of 1856 chapter 16.* A few Coupons only were attached to the instruments. I was robbed also of five certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 88. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.

SETH JONES.

Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1w6w [m]

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Celebrated Watering Place will be opened as an Institution of Learning on the first Wednesday in October next, with a full and competent Board of Instructors.

This new institution furnishes advantages such as are to be found at no other school in the South. The buildings are all new, within a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and sufficient to accommodate three hundred boarders. It has abundant room for school purposes.

The character of the mineral water found here is too well known to the whole country to need a remark. It has been pronounced by the best scholars and physicians to be equal in its analysis and effects to any in North Carolina or Virginia.

It will be our object to perpetuate here an Institution for the education of females that shall be an ornament to the South; and we have the most gratifying assurances to this effect from every part of the country.

TERMS moderate, (cheap as any school of similar grade payable one half in advance, in U. S. currency, or provisions at market rates. Bank notes taken at their market value.

Each young lady will bring with her one pair sheets and towels with her name marked on them

C. B. RIDDICK,
President.

(Formerly President of Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro', N. C.)

Aug. 25 2w.

LADY TEACHER WANTED!

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to

C. B. RIDDICK,
Kittrell's Depot N. C.

Aug 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attor's at Law—Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 24-3t.

FOR SALE.

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate.

Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a for physician. Also a complete travelling basket.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,

LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished, also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 6-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Children, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

Constantly receiving additions to his stock.

au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts.,

au 8-3m. RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the extra edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf.*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

au 8 tf

City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

Dr. W. R. MILLER.

August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-codw

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14.—tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 91—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, we are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. Jesse A. Bynum, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found where he will be glad to see his old friends.

J. S. Dancy, Parkers, N. C.
Jesse H. Hyman, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
I. M. Hyman, late of Warrenton, N. C.

Aug. 21 6m.

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore st., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 14-1m*

DAILY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

LINES TO A YOUNG LADY OF FASHION.

I love thee for thy *chignon*, for the boss of purchased hair,
Which thou hast on thine occiput the charming taste to wear.
Oh, what a grace that ornament unto thy poll doth lend,
Wound on what seems a curtain-rod, with knobs at either end,

I love thee for the roses, purchased too, thy cheeks that deck.
The lillies likewise that adorn thy pearly-powdered neck,
And all that sweet "*illusion*" that o'er thy features spread,
Improves the poor reality of nature's white and red
I love thee for the muslin and the gauze about thee bound,

Like endive that in salad doth a lobster's tail surround,
And oh! I love thee for the boots thine ankles that protect,
So proper to the manly style young ladies now affect.

I love thee for thy figure not; there may, for aught I see,
The clothes frame of a draper's shop inside all that dress be;
I do not love thee for thy face, do but thy surface know,
The picture 'tis I value, not the canvass hid below.

I love thee for thine emptiness, thy vanity and pride;
But, oh! too lovely, far too dear, art thou to be my bride.
So dear a wife as thou would'st prove, to marry thee alas!
How very rich I ought to be, and should be—what an ass! [*Punch.*]

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Rio Grande Affairs.

Our latest news from the Rio Grande shows that on the Mexican side all is confusion and brigandage, and that on this all that General Steele can do can hardly keep down a like spirit. The war in Mexico has dwindled down to highway robbery, and nothing is safe unless guarded by a heavily armed force. A known adherent of either side if caught by the other is both robbed and killed, and the whole aim and effort is apparently to fill the pocket.

Consequently both Matamoras and Bagdad are suffering intensely. Provisions are dear beyond reach, while all things else are cheap as dirt, but unattainable to a people who have not the means to buy bread.

The Matamoras *Ranchero* says:

"There is much sickness and mortality among the colored troops on the other [Texas] side of the river. We are informed that they are dropping off at the rate of ten or a dozen per day. As this is only a healthy weather sickness it presages for September and October a prosperous planting season."

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent of the 20th inst. says:

Everything indicates the forthcoming and probable speedy trial of Jeff. Davis here. I have alluded in a former letter to the tearing down of some of the partitions in Carroll Hall, inside of the fort, which, it is said, has been done to furnish a room sufficiently large in which to conduct the trial. Workmen are busily employed in putting the enlarged room in proper condition. Another fact favoring the theory of the proposed trial here is the issue of an order placing additional restrictions upon admission inside the fort to those hitherto in force. But all this may be theorizing. I give the rumors and indications as they exist, and only for what they are worth.—There has been some expectancy, based on what I know not, of the arrival of President Johnson and party on a special steamer. This rumored Presidential visit is of course associated with the trial of Jeff. Davis.

All the patients have been removed from the Chesapeake Hospital, and the building was yesterday turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Robert Ould.

The *Herald's* correspondent denies that this gentleman ever opposed or threw obstacles in the way of the exchange of prisoners.

Loss of the Steamer Golden Rule.

This steamer was wrecked in the Caribbean sea, near Grand Cayman Isle. The safe, containing $1,000,000 United States Treasury notes and one hundred and sixty seven-thirty bonds, in charge of a Treasury agent, is supposed to have broken up in the wreck, as a package containing one hundred and forty of the bonds for $1000 each was found by a diver.

Promotions.

Major General W. S. Hancock has been Brevetted a Major General in the regular army, to date from the 15th of March, for "distinguished services during the war." This is a deserved tribute to one of the finest soldiers in the service. General Hancock has won his present position by his genius and his devotion to his duties.

Affairs in Texas.

Texas papers report everything moving on smoothly, though there are some few disorders. The people object to the presence of colored troops among them, but of the conduct of the military authorities the San Antonia *Herald* speaks in terms of high commendation, and counsels non-combatants to follow their example. That paper says:

The day for distinctions, criminations and recriminations, has passed. The well-being of society in the new order of things upon which we are just now entering, especially requires that by gones be by-gones, and with the example set by our commanders just come among us we are not without hope that all will act upon this principle.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the protection and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *axioms* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, Sen.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Bvt. Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Thos. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.